

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DRIVE CONTROL METHOD FOR PHOTSENSOR SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Applications No. 11-103413, filed April 9, 1999; and
No. 11-252108, filed September 6, 1999, the entire
contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a drive control
method for a photosensor array including a plurality of
photosensors arranged in a two-dimensional direction.

In recent years, pickup devices such as an
electronic still camera and a video camera have been
15 prominently propagated. In such a pickup device, a
solid state pickup device such as a CCD (Charge Coupled
Device) is used as a photovoltaic device for converting
the subject image into image signals. As known to the
art, a CCD is constructed photosensors (light receiving
20 elements) such as photodiodes and TFTs (Thin Film
Transistors) that are arranged to form a matrix. The
amount of electron-hole pairs (amount of charge)
generated in accordance with the amount of light
illuminating the light receiving portion of each
25 photosensor is detected by a horizontal scanning
circuit and a vertical scanning circuit so as to detect
the brightness of the illuminating light.

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In a photosensor system using such a CCD, it was necessary to arrange separately a selecting transistor for putting a scanned photosensor in a selected state. On the other hand, the present inventors have previously developed a photosensor (double gate type photosensor) constructed by a thin film transistor having a so-called "double gate" structure, in which the photosensor itself is enabled to perform the photosensing function and the selecting function.

FIG. 7A is a cross sectional view showing the construction of such a double gate type photosensor 10. As shown in the figure, the double gate type photosensor 10 comprises a semiconductor thin film 11 made of, for example, an amorphous silicon, n^+ -type silicon layers 17, 18 formed on both edge portions of the semiconductor thin film 11, a source electrode 12 and a drain electrode 13 formed on the n^+ -type silicon layers 17 and 18, respectively, a top gate electrode 21 formed above the semiconductor thin film 11 with a block insulating film 14 and an upper gate insulating film 15 interposed therebetween, a protective insulating film 20 formed on the top electrode 21, and a bottom gate electrode 22 formed below the semiconductor thin film 11 with a lower gate insulating film 16 interposed therebetween. The bottom gate electrode 22 is formed on a transparent insulating

substrate 19 such as a glass substrate.

In other words, the double gate type photosensor 10 comprises an upper MOS transistor including the semiconductor thin film 11, the source electrode 12, the drain electrode 13, and the top gate electrode 21, and a lower MOS transistor having the semiconductor thin film 11, the source electrode 12, the drain electrode 13, and the bottom gate electrode 22. As apparent from the equivalent circuit diagram as shown in FIG. 7B, it is reasonable to understand that two MOS transistors having the semiconductor thin film 11 as a common channel region, a TG (top gate electrode), a BG (bottom gate electrode), an S (source terminal) and a D (drain terminal) are combined to form the double gate type photosensor 10.

Each of the protective insulating film 20, the top gate electrode 21, the upper gate insulating film 15, the block insulating film 14 and the lower gate insulating film 16 is formed of a material having a high transmittance of a visible light exciting the semiconductor layer 11. The light incident from the top gate electrode 21 is transmitted through the top gate electrode 21, the upper gate insulating film 15, and the block insulating film 14 so as to be incident on the semiconductor thin film 11, with the result that charges (holes) are generated and accumulated in the channel region.

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FIG. 8 schematically shows the construction of the photosensor system including the double gate type photosensors 10 in a two dimensional direction. As shown in the figure, the photosensor system comprises a sensor array 100 formed by arranging a large number of double gate type photosensors 10 to form a matrix consisting of an n-number of rows and an m-number of columns, a top gate line 101 and a bottom gate line 102 consisting, respectively, of the top gates TG and the bottom gates BT of the double gate type photosensors 10 that are connected to each other in the row direction of the matrix, a top gate driver 111 and a bottom gate driver 112 connected, respectively, to the top gate line 101 and the bottom gate line 102, a data line 103 consisting of the drain terminals D of the double gate type photosensors 10 that are connected to each other in the column direction of the matrix, and a column switch 113 connected to the data lines 103.

Symbols V_{tg} and V_{bg} shown in this figure represent the reference voltages for generating a reset pulse ϕ_{Ti} and a read pulse ϕ_{Bi} , respectively, which are described hereinlater, and a symbol ϕ_{pg} represents a pre-charge pulse for controlling the timing for applying a pre-charge voltage V_{pg} .

In the construction described above, the photosensing function is performed by applying a predetermined voltage from the top gate driver 111 to

the top gate terminal TG, and the reading function is performed by applying a predetermined voltage from the bottom gate driver 112 to the bottom gate terminal BG so as to supply the output voltage of the photosensor 10 to the column switch 113 through the data line 103 and, thus, to produce a serial data Vout as the output signal.

FIGS. 9A to 9F are timing charts showing the drive control method of the photosensor system. In the first step, a reset pulse ϕ_{Ti} shown in FIG. 9A is applied to the top gate line 101 in an i-th column during the detecting operation period (processing cycle in the i-th column) in the i-th row so as to perform a reset operation for releasing the charges accumulated in the double gate type photosensor 10 in the i-th row during the reset period Treset.

After completion of the reset period Treset, a charge accumulating period Ta is started by the charge accumulating function in the channel region. During the charge accumulating period Ta, charges (holes) are accumulated in the channel region in accordance with the amount of light incident from the side of the top gate electrode.

A pre-charge period Tprch, in which the pre-charge pulse ϕ_{pg} shown in FIG. 9E, which has a pre-charge voltage Vpg, is applied to the data line 103 so as to permit the drain electrode to retain the charge, is

provided in parallel to the charge accumulating period
Ta. After the pre-charge period Tprch, a read pulse
 ϕ_{Bi} shown in FIG. 9C is applied to the bottom gate line
102 so as to turn on the double gate type photosensor
10, thereby starting a read period Tread.

During the read period Tread, the charges
accumulated in the channel region serve to moderate the
voltage (low level) applied to the top gate terminal TG
of the opposite polarity. As a result, an n-channel is
10 formed by the voltage Vbg of the bottom gate terminal
BG, and the voltage VD of the data line 103 tends to be
gradually lowered with time from the pre-charge voltage
Vpg in accordance with the drain current. In other
words, the tendency in the change of the voltage VD of
15 the data line 103 depends on the charge accumulating
period Ta and the amount of the received light. To be
more specific, the voltage VD tends to be lowered
moderately in the case where the incident light is dark
and the light amount is small so as to decrease the
20 amount of the accumulated charge. On the other hand,
the voltage VD tends to be lowered rapidly in the
case where the incident light is bright and the light
amount is large so as to increase the amount of the
accumulated charges. It follows that the amount of the
25 illuminating light is calculated by detecting the
voltage VD of the data line 103 a predetermined time
after the starting of the read period Tread or by

detecting the time required for reaching the particular voltage based on a predetermined threshold voltage.

In the detecting operation period in the succeeding $i+1$ st row ($i+1$ st row processing cycle), the
5 reset pulse ϕ_{Ti+1} shown in FIG. 9B and the read pulse ϕ_{Bi+1} shown in FIG. 9D are applied as in the operation for the i -th row for performing the reading operation. Such an operation is performed for each row of the sensor array 100.

10 The operation described above covers the case where a double gate type photosensor is used as the photosensor. However, the photosensor system using photodiodes or phototransistors also has the operating steps of reset operation \rightarrow pre-charge operation \rightarrow read
15 operation and, thus, follows the similar drive procedures.

However, the conventional photosensor system described above gives rise to problems as pointed out below:

20 (1) Where the image of a subject is read by using a photosensor array having a plurality of photosensors arranged to form a matrix in two dimensional directions, it was customary to employ a drive control method that a series of processing procedures are performed such
25 that reset pulses and pre-charge pulses are applied to the photosensors for every row of the matrix, followed by applying read pulses the charge accumulating period

Ta later, and that the particular procedure is repeated for every row.

As a result, when it comes to a two dimensional matrix having an n-number of rows, the similar operations must be repeatedly performed n-number of times starting with the first row and ending in the last n-th row in order to perform the scanning operation over the entire region of a single screen. In other words, the processing time (scanning time) over the entire region of a single screen is increased with increase in the number of rows of the two dimensional sensor array. As a result, a restriction is generated that the subject must be kept stationary until completion of the scanning operation over the entire region of the single screen. It follows that the practical use of the photosensor array is very much limited.

(2) In the photosensor system using the photosensor of the type that the charges generated by the incident light are accumulated during the charge accumulating period like the double gate type photosensor described above, the charge accumulating period must be set long for obtaining a sufficient detection sensitivity in the case where the subject is dark and, thus, the charges are accumulated in a small amount. On the other hand, the charge accumulating period must be set short to prevent the charges from

being saturated in the case where the subject is bright and, thus, the charges are accumulated in a large amount. In other words, in order to read an image of the subject with a suitable sensitivity, it is
5 necessary to set appropriately the sensitivity of the photosensor in accordance with the brightness of the subject. Therefore, where the site in which the photosensor system is used, and the subject itself are changed in various fashions, the brightness of the
10 subject is changed in various fashions depending on the environmental conditions and the kind of the subject. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to perform a trial read operation (or preparatory read operation) immediately before the normal read operation of the
15 subject image so as to obtain a suitable sensitivity. Where the preparatory read operation is performed by the conventional drive control method, the entire screen is read by setting the sensitivity at a suitable value and, if the result of detection is inappropriate,
20 the entire screen is read again by changing the sensitivity. The particular operation is repeated a plurality of times so as to find a set value of sensitivity that permits obtaining an appropriate result of detection. Naturally, the preparatory read
25 operation takes a very long time, giving rise to the problem that it is impossible to start the read operation of the image of the subject promptly with an

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An object of the present invention is to provide a drive control method that permits shortening the time required for the read operation of an image of a subject in a photosensor system including a plurality of photosensors arranged to form a two dimensional array.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a drive control method of a photosensor system that permits promptly executing the read operation of an image of a subject with a detecting sensitivity adapted for the state of use.

A first drive control method of the present invention for achieving the objects noted above is directed to a drive control method for shortening the time required for a read processing of an image of a subject. Specifically, while performing the reset operation in advance by successively applying reset pulses to each row, read pulses are successively applied to the row having a pre-charge pulse applied thereto to finish the pre-charge operation after the charge accumulating period so as to read the output voltage of the photosensor. What should be noted is that the processing cycles for the rows are allowed to overlap in time with each other so as to shorten the read processing time of a single screen. The

particular drive control method is characterized in that the interval of the reset pulse, read pulse and pre-charge pulse for each row is set equal to the sum of the reset period performed by the reset pulse, the read period performed by the read pulse, and the pre-charge period performed by the pre-charge pulse. As a result, the reset period, the pre-charge period, and the read period for each row are prevented from overlapping in time with each other, making it possible to perform an accurate read operation while preventing the output voltages for the rows from being mutually affected each other. Also, since it is possible to start the read operation by applying the pre-charge pulse and the read pulse before completion of the reset operation for all the rows, it is possible to set the charge accumulating period, i.e., the sensitivity of the photosensor, over a wide range.

The second drive control method of the present invention for achieving the objects noted above is directed to a drive control method that permits promptly executing a read operation of an image of a subject based on the detection sensitivity adapted for the state of use. To be more specific, in the drive control method in which the processing cycles for each row are allowed to overlap in time partially with each other as in the first drive control method described above, the reset pulses are applied simultaneously or

successively to the rows for the reset, and the charge
accumulating periods for the rows are made different
from each other by a period of time equal to an integer
number times as much as the total time, i.e., sum, of
5 the reset period, the read period and the pre-charge
period. Under this condition, the pre-charge pulses
and the read pulses are successively applied to the
rows at the timing that the pre-charge period and the
read period for each row do not overlap in time with
10 each other so as to perform the read processing. As a
result, the charge accumulating period for each row
assumes a value differing in an amount equal to the
number of rows at the interval an integer number of
times as much as the total time noted above, making it
15 possible to obtain an image read with a detection
sensitivity differing in an amount equal to the number
of rows by the read processing of a single screen.
Since it is possible to extract the value of the
optimum detection sensitivity that permits the best
20 detection by using the image data obtained by the read
processing of a single screen, it is possible to
shorten markedly the process time for reading an image,
which is required for setting the optimum detection
sensitivity.

25 Additional objects and advantages of the invention
will be set forth in the description which follows, and
in part will be obvious from the description, or may be

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

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FIGS. 4A to 4J are timing charts showing the timings of the processing operation for each row

FIGS. 5A to 5J are timing charts showing the
5 timings of the processing operation for each row
according to a fourth embodiment of the drive control
method for a photosensor system, of the present
invention;

FIG. 7A is a cross sectional view showing the
15 construction of a double gate type photosensor;

FIG. 8 shows the construction of a photosensor system prepared by arranging a plurality of double gate type photosensors in a two dimensional direction; and

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 The drive control method for a photosensor system
of the present invention will now be described in
detail on the basis of the embodiments shown in the

accompanying drawings. In each of the embodiments described in the following, the double gate type photosensors are used for forming the photosensor system. However, the present invention is not limited to the use of the double gate type photosensor. In other words, a photosensor of another construction can also be used in the photosensor system of the present invention.

The constituent of the photosensor system in each of the embodiments described below is equal to that of the conventional photosensor system provided with an n-number of rows of the photosensor array 100 shown in FIG. 8. Thus, the construction of the photosensor system shown in FIG. 8 will be referred to, as required, in the following description of the embodiments of the present invention.

FIGS. 1A to 1C are timing charts showing the concept of the drive control method for a photosensor array according to the present invention.

In the drive control method, reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, $\phi T3$... ϕTn shown in FIG. 1A are applied successively to the top gate lines 101 connecting the top gate terminals TG of a plurality of double gate type photosensors 10 in the row direction so as to start the reset period T_{reset} and, thus, to initialize the double gate type photosensors 10 for each row.

When the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, $\phi T3$, ... ϕTn

successively fall down to the lower level so as to successively terminate the reset period T_{reset} , the charge accumulating periods T_a are successively started, with the result that charges (holes) are generated in the channel region in accordance with the amount of light incident from the top gate electrode side of the double gate photosensors 10 for each row so as to be accumulated.

Then, the pre-charge pulses ϕ_{pg} shown in FIG. 1C are applied to all the data line 103 during the charge accumulating period T_a so as to start the pre-charge period T_{prch} , thereby performing the pre-charge operation for allowing the drain electrode of the double gate type photosensor 10 to retain a predetermined voltage.

In the next step, read pulses ϕ_{B1} , ϕ_{B2} , ϕ_{B3} , ... ϕ_{Bn} shown in FIG. 1B are successively applied to the photosensors 10 after the charge accumulating period T_a and after the pre-charge period T_{prch} through the bottom gate lines 102 so as to start the read period T_{read} . As a result, the change in the voltage corresponding to the charge accumulated in each of the double gate type photosensors 10 is taken into the column switch 113 through the data line 103 so as to read the change in the voltage. For detecting the amount of the irradiating light, the tendency of the voltage drop of the data line 103 is detected by

detecting the voltage value a predetermined period of time after the start of the read period T_{read} or by detecting the time required for reaching the voltage value based on a predetermined threshold voltage so as to calculate the amount of the irradiating light, as in the prior art.

In the drive control method of the prior art, a series of operations including the reset operation, the charge accumulating operation and the read operation are executed within a read processing period for each row of the photosensor array 100, and these procedures are repeated for each row. In the drive control method of the present invention, however, the timings of applying the pre-charge pulse ϕ_{pg} and the read pulses ϕ_{B1} , ϕ_{B2} , ϕ_{B3} , ... ϕ_{Bn} for each row are set not to overlap with each other. As a result, the charge accumulating period T_a during the read processing period for each row is allowed to overlap partially in time. It follows that even where the entire read processing time is shortened by allowing the processing cycles for the rows to partially overlap with each other, the output voltages for the rows are not mutually affected with each other, making it possible to perform the read operation accurately.

<First Embodiment>

FIGS. 2A to 2I are timing charts showing the timings of the processing operation for each row in the

drive control method for a photosensor according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

In general, the read period T_{read} is set longer than the reset period T_{reset} in a photosensor system in order to improve the detection sensitivity of the light amount. Also, the charge accumulating period T_a for each row corresponding to the detection sensitivity is set at a constant value in order to facilitate the drive control and the processing of the detected results. It follows that, where reset operations for each row are performed continuously, it is possible for the charge accumulating period T_a of the double gate type photosensor 10 for a second row to lapse away during the read period T_{read} after the charge accumulating period T_a of the double gate type photosensor 10 of a first row, with the result that the read periods T_{read} of different rows to overlap with each other. As a result, the read data corresponding to different rows are simultaneously outputted to a single data line 103, giving rise to crosstalk of data and, thus, making it impossible to read data accurately. Also, since it is absolutely necessary to arrange the pre-charge period T_{prch} before the read period T_{read} for each row, it is possible for the read period T_{read} to overlap in time with the pre-charge period T_{prch} , making it impossible to read data accurately.

Such being the situation, the first embodiment of

5 starting with the double gate type photosensors 10 on
the first row after the charge accumulating period and
after completion of the pre-charge operation while
executing in advance the reset operation for
successively applying the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$,
10 $\phi T3$, ... ϕTn as in the operating procedure shown in
FIGS. 1A to 1C so as to execute the processing
procedure for reading the change in voltage of the
drain electrode, thereby allowing parts of the
processing cycles for each row to overlap in time with
15 each other. What should be noted is that, in the first
embodiment, the respective intervals of the reset
pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, $\phi T3$, ... ϕTn shown in FIGS. 2A to 2D,
the read pulses $\phi B1$, $\phi B2$, $\phi B3$, ... ϕBn shown in
FIGS. 2E to 2H, and the pre-charge pulse ϕpg shown in
20 FIG. 2I are set to be equal to the sum of the read
period T_{read} using the read pulses and the pre-charge
period T_{prch} using the pre-charge pulses. In other
words, the intervals of the reset pulses for each row,
the read pulses for each row and the pre-charge pulse
25 respectively constitute a first pulse interval T_{int}
represented by formula (1) given below:

$$T_{int} = T_{prch} + T_{read} \quad \dots (1)$$

5 overlapping in time with each other, making it possible
to prevent the output voltages for each row from being
affected each other to generate crosstalk. It follows
that it is possible to perform the read operation
accurately. In this case, however, it is impossible to
0 set the charge accumulating period T_a at an optional
time, and the set period of the charge accumulating
period T_a is the time in which the first pulse interval
 T_{int} forms a unit.

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5 in FIGS. 9A to 9F. On the other hand, the scan time
Tp1 in the first embodiment can be represented as
denoted by formula (3) because the scan time Tp1 is
equal to the sum of the reset period Treset for the
first row, the charge accumulating period Ta and the
0 read period Tread after the read period Tread and the
pre-charge period Tprch are consecutively repeated n-1
times, as shown in FIGS. 2A to 2I. It follows that the
difference between the scan time Tp_old in the prior
art and the scan time Tp1 in the first embodiment, i.e.,
1.5 the operation processing time shortened by the first
embodiment, is Toff as shown in formula (4):

$$T_{off} = T_{p_old} - T_{p1} = (n-1) \times (T_{reset} + T_a - T_{prch}) \quad \dots (4)$$

It should be noted that, where the brightness of the light received by the double gate type photosensor is, for example, scores of luxes, about 0.15 second of the processing time is required for a single row (scanning line). It follows that, where the number n of rows is about 200, about 30 seconds of scanning time

is required in the prior art. In the first embodiment of the present invention, however, the scanning time can be set at about 0.3 second. It follows that the shortened processing time T_{off} is about 29.7 seconds.

5 In other words, the first embodiment permits markedly shortening the scan processing time to 1/100 the scan processing time for the prior art.

<Second Embodiment>

10 FIGS. 3A to 3I are timing charts showing the timings of the processing operation for each row in the drive control method for a photosensor according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

15 The first embodiment of the present invention is directed to the drive control method in which the read pulses ϕB_1 , ϕB_2 , ϕB_3 , ... ϕB_n are successively applied to the double gate type photosensors 10 through the bottom gate lines 102 starting with the double gate type photosensors 10 on the first row after the charge accumulating period and after completion of the pre-charge operation while executing in advance the reset operation for successively applying the reset pulses ϕT_1 , ϕT_2 , ϕT_3 , ... ϕT_n as in the operating procedure shown in FIGS. 1A to 1C so as to execute the processing procedure for reading the change in voltage of the drain electrode, thereby allowing parts of the processing cycles for each row to overlap in time with each other. What should be noted is that, in the

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second embodiment, the interval among the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, $\phi T3$, ... ϕTn shown in FIGS. 3A to 3D, the read pulses $\phi B1$, $\phi B2$, $\phi B3$, ... ϕBn shown in FIGS. 3E to 3H, and the pre-charge pulse ϕpg shown in FIG. 3I is set to be equal to the sum of the reset period T_{reset} using the reset pulses, the read period T_{read} using the read pulses and the pre-charge period T_{prch} using the pre-charge pulses. In other words, the interval among the reset pulses, the read pulses and the pre-charge pulse constitutes a second pulse interval T_{delay} represented by formula (5) given below:

$$T_{delay} = T_{reset} + T_{prch} + T_{read} \quad \dots (5)$$

The second embodiment produces an advantage over the first embodiment as described below. Specifically, in the first embodiment, the interval among the reset pulse, the read pulse and the pre-charge pulse is set at the first pulse interval T_{int} , which is equal to the sum of the read period T_{read} and the pre-charge period T_{prch} , so as to prevent the read period for each row and the pre-charge period from overlapping in time with each other. However, if the charge accumulating period T_a is shortened so as to start the reading operation before completion of the reset operation for all the rows, it is possible for the reset period T_{reset} for each row to overlap in time with the pre-charge period T_{prch} or with the read period T_{read} , making it impossible to perform reading accurately. Therefore,

in the first embodiment, it is necessary to start the pre-charge operation and the read operation after completion of the reset operation for all the rows.

This brings about a problem that it is impossible to
5 make the charge accumulating period T_a shorter than the time for completing the reset operation for all the rows.

In the second embodiment, however, the interval among the reset pulse, the read pulse and the pre-charge pulse is set at the second pulse interval T_{delay}
10 represented by formula (5). As a result, even if the pre-charge operation and the read operation for each row are executed during the period between adjacent reset operations for each row, these pre-charge
15 operation and read operation are prevented from overlapping in time with each other. In other words, it is possible to start the read operation before completion of the reset operation for all the rows so as to make the charge accumulating period T_a shorter
20 than the time for completion of the reset operation for all the rows. It follows that it is possible to increase the width in which the charge accumulating period T_a can be set so as to increase the width in which the sensitivity can be set. In this case,
25 however, it is impossible to set the charge accumulating period T_a in an optional time, and the period T_a is as represented by formula (6) given below,

in which k is an integer of 0 or more. As apparent from formula (6), the set period of the charge accumulating period T_a is time in which the second pulse interval T_{delay} constitutes a unit.

5 $T_a = T_{delay} \times k + T_{prch} \quad \dots (6)$

 The scan time T_{p2} in the second embodiment is equal to the sum of the reset period T_{reset} for the first row, the charge accumulating T_a , and the read period T_{read} after the read period T_{read} and the pre-charge period T_{prch} are repeated at the second pulse interval T_{delay} $n-1$ times. Therefore, the scan time T_{p2} can be represented by formula (7) as follows:

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$$\begin{aligned} T_{p2} &= T_{reset} + T_a + (n-1) \times (T_{reset} + T_{prch} + T_{read}) + T_{read} \\ &= T_a + n \times (T_{reset} + T_{prch} + T_{read}) - T_{prch} \end{aligned}$$

15 $\dots (7)$

 Where the first and second embodiments are equal to each other in the charge accumulating period T_a , the operation interval for each row for the second embodiment is longer by the reset period T_{reset} than that for the first embodiment and, thus, the scan time T_{p2} for the second embodiment is also made longer than the scan time T_{p1} for the first embodiment. In the second embodiment, however, the charge accumulating period T_a can be made shorter than that in the first embodiment. In this case, it is possible for the scan time T_{p2} for the second embodiment to be made shorter than the scan time T_{p1} for the first embodiment. At

any rate, the scan time can be made markedly shorter than that in the prior art as in the first embodiment.

<Third Embodiment>

FIGS. 4A to 4J are timing charts showing the
5 timings of the processing operation for each row in the drive control method for a photosensor according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

The third embodiment is directed to a drive
control method in the processing (preparatory
10 processing) for obtaining an optimum sensitivity set value that is changed in accordance with various conditions such as the brightness in the environment and the kind of the subject to be detected prior to the read operation (scanning operation) of the subject
15 described in conjunction with the first and second embodiments of the present invention.

In the drive control method for the preparatory read processing according to the third embodiment of the present invention, the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, ...
20 $\phi Tn-1$, ϕTn shown in FIGS. 4A to 4D are applied simultaneously to the top gate line 101 connecting the top gate terminals TG of the double gate type photosensors 10 in a row direction so as to initialize the double gate type photosensors 10 in all the rows.

25 These reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, ... $\phi Tn-1$, ϕTn are caused to simultaneously fall down to the lower level so as to terminate the reset period T_{reset} . As a

result, the charge accumulating period T_a of the double gate type photosensors 10 of all the rows are started simultaneously so as to permit the charges (holes) to be accumulated in the channel region in accordance with the amount of light incident from the side of the top gate electrodes of the double gate type photosensors 10 for each row.

Then, the charge accumulating period T_a is changed at the interval of the second pulse interval T_{delay} for each row with the second pulse interval T_{delay} shown in FIG. 5 forming a unit time so as to apply the pre-charge pulse ϕ_{pg} shown in FIG. 4I and the read pulses ϕ_{B1} , ϕ_{B2} , ... ϕ_{Bn-1} , ϕ_{Bn} shown in FIGS. 4E to 4H to each row at the timing that the pre-charge period T_{prch} does not overlap in time with the read period T_{read} for each row. In other words, the pre-charge period T_{prch} is started by successively applying the pre-charge pulse ϕ_{pg} for every second pulse interval T_{delay} within the charge accumulating period T_a , thereby performing the pre-charge operation in which the pre-charge voltage is applied to the data line 103 so as to allow the drain electrode of the double gate type photosensor 10 to retain a predetermined voltage. Then, the read pulses ϕ_{B1} , ϕ_{B2} , ... ϕ_{Bn-1} , ϕ_{Bn} are successively applied at the second pulse interval T_{delay} to the double gate type photosensors 10 after the charge accumulating period T_a and the pre-charge period T_{prch}

through the bottom gate line 102 so as to start the read period Tread. As a result, the changes in the voltages VD1, VD2, VD3 ... VDM conforming with the charge accumulated in each of the double gate type photosensors 10 are introduced into the column switch 113 through the data line 103 so as to be read out. Incidentally, as far as the third embodiment alone is concerned, it is possible to prevent the pre-charge period Tprch and the read period Tread from overlapping in time with each other even if the first pulse interval Tint given in formula (1), which is equal to the sum of the read period Tread and the pre-charge period Tprch, is employed in place of the second pulse interval Tdelay as the set interval of the charge accumulating period Ta. However, if the optimum charge accumulating period Ta obtained from the detection result of the third embodiment is applied to the charge accumulating period Ta in the read operation of the image of the normal subject and if the drive control method in the second embodiment is applied to the read operation, the set interval of the charge accumulating period Ta is equal to the value in which the second pulse interval Tdelay constitutes a unit. Therefore, if the set interval of the charge accumulating period Ta in the third embodiment is also equal to the second pulse interval Tdelay, it is possible to apply the value of the optimum charge accumulating period

obtained in the third embodiment to the drive control method in the normal read operation. Therefore, the set interval of the charge accumulating period T_a in the third embodiment is made equal to the time of the second pulse interval T_{delay} . This is also the case with each of fourth and fifth embodiments described herein later.

As described above, in the third embodiment, the charge accumulating period T_a is increased at a time interval of the second pulse interval T_{delay} , making it possible to obtain an image read in a detection sensitivity differing in the stage of the number of rows by the preparatory read processing over an entire single screen. In other words, the charge accumulating period T_a for each row can be represented as denoted by formula (8) given below:

$$T_a = T_{delay} \times J + T_{prch} \quad \dots (8)$$

where J is a variable consisting of an integer of 0 or more. The value of J is 0, 1, ... $n-2$, $n-1$ in the first to n -th rows. To be more specific, the charge accumulating period T_a is allowed to assume n -kinds of different values that are about integer number times as large as the second pulse interval T_{delay} by the read operation over a single screen so as to execute the read processing by n -kinds of different sensitivities. Time T_{p3} required for the reading of a single screen in the third embodiment is represented as denoted by

formula (9), where n represents the number of rows of the array sensor 100:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tp3} &= [\text{Tdelay} \times (n-1) + \text{Tprch}] + \text{Treset} + \text{Tread} \\ &= \text{Tdelay} \times n = (\text{Treset} + \text{Tprch} + \text{Tread}) \times n \end{aligned}$$

5 ... (9)

According to the drive control method of the third embodiment, the detection result for many kinds of sensitivities corresponding to the number of rows can be obtained by a single reading of a single screen, making it possible to obtain the value of the optimum detection sensitivity conforming with the change in the environmental condition and the change in the subject to be detected. It follows that the time required for the sensitivity adjustment can be markedly shortened.

10 In the drive control method of the third embodiment, it is necessary to apply the reset pulse to the double gate type photosensors of all the rows simultaneously. Thus, the top gate driver 111 is required to be provided with a sufficient driving capability fully meeting the necessity noted above.

15 In the example described above, the applying interval of the read pulse and the pre-charge pulse for each row is set at the time interval Tdelay. However, the time interval may be an integer number times as long as the interval Tdelay. Also, the applying interval for each row need not be constant.

25 Specifically, it is possible for the applying interval

to be different from a row to another row by the time
an integer number of times as long as the interval
Tdelay.

<Fourth Embodiment>

5 FIGS. 5A to 5J are timing charts showing the
timings of the processing operation for each row in the
drive control method for a photosensor according to a
fourth embodiment of the present invention.

10 The fourth embodiment is directed to a drive
control method in the preparatory processing like the
third embodiment.

15 In the drive control method for the preparatory
read processing according to the fourth embodiment of
the present invention, the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, ...
20 $\phi Tn-1$, ϕTn shown in FIGS. 5A to 5D are successively
applied to the double gate type photosensors 10 through
the top gate line 101 connecting the top gate terminals
GT in the row direction starting with the first row at
the second pulse interval Tdelay shown in formula (5)
25 so as to start the reset period Treset and, thus, to
initialize the double gate type photosensors 10 for
each row.

 When each of the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, ...
 $\phi Tn-1$, ϕTn falls down to the lower level so as to
25 terminate the reset period Treset, the charge
accumulating period Ta is started. As a result, charge
(hole) is accumulated in the channel region in

accordance with the amount of light incident from the top gate electrode side of the double gate type photosensors 10 for each row.

In the next step, after the reset pulse ϕT_n for the last row (n-th row) falls down to the lower level, the charge accumulating period T_a is changed at the second pulse interval T_{delay} for each row with the second pulse interval T_{delay} shown in formula (5) used as a unit time, and the pre-charge pulse ϕpg shown in FIG. 5I and the read pulses $\phi B_1, \phi B_2, \dots \phi B_{n-1}, \phi B_n$ shown in FIGS. 5E to 5H are applied to each row starting with the n-th row to the first row at the timing that the pre-charge period T_{prch} and the read period T_{read} for each row do not overlap in time with each other. In other words, the pre-charge pulse ϕpg is successively applied for every second pulse interval T_{delay} during the charge accumulating period T_a so as to start the pre-charge period T_{prch} , and the pre-charge voltage is applied to the data line 103 so as to perform the pre-charge operation in which the drain electrode of the double gate type photosensor 10 is allowed to retain a predetermined voltage. Then, the read pulses $\phi B_n, \phi B_{n-1}, \dots \phi B_2, \phi B_1$ are successively applied to the photosensors 10 after the charge accumulating period T_a and the pre-charge period T_{prch} through each row from the n-th row to the first row of the bottom gate line 102 at the second pulse interval

Tdelay so as to start the read period Tread starting with the n-th row. As a result, the changes in the voltage VD1, VD2, VD3, ... VDM accumulated in the double gate type photosensors 10, which are shown in FIG. 5J, are introduced into the column switch 113 through the data line 103 so as to be read out.

As described above, in the fourth embodiment, the charge accumulating period for each row is increased at the time interval twice as long as the second pulse interval Tdelay shown in FIG. 5. In other words, the charge accumulating period Ta for each row is represented as denoted by formula (10) given below:

$$Ta = 2 \times Tdelay \times L + Tprch \quad \dots (10)$$

where L is a variable consisting of an integer of 0 or more. The value of L is 0, 1, ... n-2, n-1 in the n-th to the first rows. To be more specific, the charge accumulating period Ta is allowed to assume n-kinds of different values that are an integer number times as long as twice the second pulse interval Tdelay by the read processing of a single screen so as to execute the read processing with n-kinds of different sensitivities. Time Tp4 required for the reading of the entire region of a single screen by the preparatory read processing of the fourth embodiment is represented as denoted by formula (11) given below:

$$\begin{aligned} Tp4 &= Tdelay \times (2n-1) \\ &= (Treset + Tprch + Tread) \times (2n-1) \quad \dots (11) \end{aligned}$$

Incidentally, where it suffices for the charge accumulating period T_a to cover $n \times T_{\text{delay}}$ as in the third embodiment, it suffices to perform the reading operation to cover half the single screen ($n/2$ rows).

5 It follows that the time required for the reading is $T_{p4'}$ as denoted by formula (12) given below:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{p4'} &= T_{\text{delay}} \times (3n/2 - 1) \\ &= (T_{\text{reset}} + T_{\text{prch}} + T_{\text{read}}) \times (3n/2 - 1) \quad \dots (12) \end{aligned}$$

10 In the drive control method of the fourth embodiment, the charge accumulating period T_a is changed at a time interval twice the second pulse interval T_{delay} . Therefore, it is impossible to adjust the charge accumulating period T_a finely with the second pulse interval T_{delay} as in the third embodiment.

15 However, the charge accumulating period can be set at a value twice as long as the charge accumulating period in the third embodiment by the preparatory read processing over the entire single screen. For example, in the case of using the sensor array 100 having 256

20 rows, the sensitivity can be adjusted up to 512 stages, making it possible to obtain an image by the set value of the sensitivity over a range broader than that in the third embodiment. Also, in the drive control method according to the fourth embodiment, the reset

25 pulses are successively applied at the second pulse interval T_{delay} for each row. Thus, the reset pulse supplied from the top gate driver is supplied only to a

5 As described above, in the drive control method
according to the fourth embodiment, it is possible to
obtain the results of detection for many kinds of
sensitivities corresponding to the number of rows over
a sensitivity range broader than that in the third
10 embodiment by reading a single screen only once even in
the case of using a top gate driver having a small
drive capacity, making it possible to obtain more
information required for the sensitivity adjustment.
Naturally, the drive circuit can be diminished, and it
15 is possible to obtain a value of an optimum detection
sensitivity corresponding to the changes over a wide
range in the environmental conditions and in the
subject to be detected.

Incidentally, since it is necessary to change the
applying order of signal pulses from the first line
toward the n-line in the reset operation and from the
n-th line toward the first line in the read operation,
it is necessary for the shift register of the bottom
gate driver 112 to be provided with a function for
switching the shift direction.

Also, in the embodiment described above, the reset pulse, read pulse and pre-charge pulse for each row are

applied at a time interval of T_{delay} . However, it is possible to set the time interval at a value an integer number times as long as the interval T_{delay} . It is also possible to apply these pulses for each row at a time interval an integer number times as long as the interval T_{delay} , not at a constant pulse applying interval for each row.

<Fifth Embodiment>

FIGS. 6A to 6N are timing charts showing the timings of the processing operation for each row according to a fifth embodiment of the drive control method for a photosensor system of the present invention. The fifth embodiment is directed to the drive control method in the preparatory read processing like the third and fourth embodiments.

Sub a' In the drive control method for the preparatory read processing according to the sixth embodiment, the reset pulses $\phi T_1, \phi T_2, \dots \phi T_{n/2}, \phi T_{n/2+1}, \dots \phi T_{n-1}$, and ϕT_n are successively applied to the double gate type photosensors 10 through the top gate line 101 connecting the top gate terminals TG in the row direction, starting with the first row and proceeding toward the n-th row at the second pulse interval T_{delay} shown in formula (5) so as to start the reset period T_{reset} and, thus, to initialize the double gate type photosensors 10 for each row. When the reset period T_{reset} is terminated, the charge accumulating period T_a

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In this fashion, the changes in voltages VD1, ... VDm shown in FIG. 6N and conforming with the charge

The charge accumulating period T_a for each row in
5 the fifth embodiment is represented as denoted by
formula (13), covering the first row to $n/2$ nd row:

Ta for the $n/2+1$ st row to the n -th row is

$$10 \quad T_a = T_{\text{delay}} \times K + T_{\text{prch}} \quad \dots (14)$$

25 The time T_{p5} required for the reading of a single screen is represented as denoted by formula (15) in the preparatory read processing in the fifth embodiment.

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